

World's
ce

... NINE MILLION
... the
... and do please send
Refugee Service Appeal.

ons to its own Korean
n help to make a new
ronicle, August 3, 1953.

share in creating the fearful
ich children are orphaned and
d by the million.

it have been thinking of the
is however, unlikely to be
appeal, so it is not mentioned

★
t is not good enough to argue
le destruction had to be under-
ld" is prepared and able to
m. If it can only do so at the
ion destitute people in "a
en there is surely "something
ry foundation.

it be given to Korea; that is
rebuild and its industries
ly a necessity, but to suggest
ulles, that a new Korea should
e show window of the free
a lack of imagination that is
nsensitiveness.

ronicle tries to soften the
g that "ordinary folk" would
g of the country, which would
gly they have helped to make
to be a testimonial to "the

se world's way" to make
stitute, and then imagine the
t right by passing round the
hen it is a bad way, and
not pride.

of peace must, of course, be
hat we can give, and all that
od will, as well as good
it will be a useless effort
rtaken with the humility and
mits guilt, and the strength
nsibility.

been argued here that it
not have been. Negotiations
strength has proved its de-
it is time now to resolve the
ought will be given to the
ute, the limbless, the blind
the orphans before, and we

AT BRITAIN

IDY TRIP

Fellowship of Reconciliation, in
Altos, California, has
jeet through which Kiri-
yika, (British colony in East
enabled to spend a year in
Francisco Peninsula, Japan
Meru Citizens Union, repre-
of Wameru at a hearing
New York last November
of their lands by the British

REALISTIC

of a few questions for
'What is the defence against
What is the defence against
There is hardly one
le of the country to
rt in the event of an
atters like these had
Hughes; the debate
itical sparring match.

use served

ound up his speech with a
policy." We are regimenting
nposing a system of mili-
try for no useful purpose
e in this way, if we take
rom useful industry, if we
d skill away, we shall in-
industrial crisis from which
nament is likely to save us
these matters attend
enism. The time has come
nent should adopt a new

full report of the
he Commons

US OBJECTORS
ON IN 1953.

price 8d. post free, from
FRAL BOARD FOR
TIOUS OBJECTORS
Street, London, W.C.1.

PEACE NEWS

Brotherhood : Non-Violence : Freedom

No. 894

August 14 1953

FOURPENCE (U.S. 5 cents)

BREACH OF TRUCE?

MR. DULLES has insisted that it would not be cricket for China to take advantage of the truce in Korea to increase aid to the Viet-Minh forces engaged in the war in Indo-China.

Yet the USA has given France an \$80m. aircraft carrier.

In his "Letter from the USA" on page two, A. J. Muste writes that this gift is presumably made to aid France in the intensified war against the Viet-Minh.

DULLES
AGAINPreparing for
Second Round

By a Political Correspondent

It was announced this week that 16 nations involved in Korea, including Britain, have appended their signatures to an undertaking that in the event of a breach of the truce they will engage in hostilities which will not be limited to the Korean peninsula.

The Foreign Office has since been at pains to make it clear that no automatic action in any eventuality is entailed, and that the rights of British independence of judgment are reserved.

If that is so, one wonders why the document was prepared.

The wording, it is true contains sufficient ambiguity to make it defensible before the indignation of the Opposition and intelligent British opinion generally. It can be argued that this represents only Sir Winston's own warning to China against a breach of the truce. Yet the document is couched with Mr. Dulles' visit to his "old friend" Syngman Rhee, and that gentleman's complete victory in securing a treaty which will render, and is designed to render, any compromise settlement impossible. At the same time Mr. Dulles loses no opportunity of reiterating the 90-day time limit which his allies have repudiated.

There might have been some merit in a document signed by the 16 powers solemnly cautioning Rhee against any further acts of provocation. After all, it is he, not the Communists, who has consistently threatened a breach of the truce.

Yet the fact that Britain has been induced to sign this ambiguous document is extremely serious.

So long as Rhee remains in office a breach of the truce is possible.

Our information whether such a breach was due to the North or the South will depend on the word of Mr. Rhee and Mr. Dulles. The value of these gentlemen's conjoined capacity to speak the truth might just be sufficient if a five-shilling fine were the issue at stake. When the issue is Britain's involvement in World War Three, rather more substantial safeguards might be expected to be required.

In fact, the recent conduct of the South Korean President has reopened in many minds the reliability of the "official" account—once more a Rhee-Dulles account of the circumstances preceding the outbreak of hostilities.

The fantastic and depressing aspect of this document is not so much its content—it is, and probably will, be repudiated if there is sufficient uproar about it: the issue would fully justify a recall of the House—

as the persistence, in the face of public opinion, in the face of the known opinions of men as diverse as Attlee, Eisenhower and Churchill, of the same steadily-plotting and squalidly conducted conspiracy towards war in the Far East which has run continuously through all the public actions of Mr. Dulles and his entourage since before the outbreak of the Korean war.

It will be intolerable if Britain is once more entrapped by this dishonourable emissary of an abominable policy.

DANISH LABOUR PARTY
OPPOSES U.S. BASES

The General Elections in Denmark will take place in September. The Social Democratic Party who have hitherto supported the establishment of American air bases in Denmark have now decided to oppose them.

KOREA: BRITAIN IS
UNITED
Danger of truce sabotage
comes from West

THE National Peace Council, through the Peace With China Council, is sending to all delegations at the forthcoming session of the United Nations Assembly a selection of extracts from editorial comment in British newspapers demonstrating the unity of British opinion behind the Government's policy as demonstrated by Mr. Butler when he said recently:

"Our conception of the United Nations is that of a family of nations and not an anti-Communist alliance."

The American magazine, Time, assessed the climate of opinion in Britain last week in these words:

"On the other side of the globe, the British rose to a gentlemanly boil when they read that John Foster Dulles would not agree to a bargain that admitted the Chinese aggressors to the UN."

This came after Britain's Liberal News Chronicle had said editorially (July 31): "The tough, tight-lipped, uncompromising talk which has come out of Washington is no reflection of the prevailing opinion in Britain."

Tough talk condemned

The same newspaper's evening counterpart, the London Star, declared in a leading article "Talk Truce?" on August 7:

"When announcing his forthcoming retirement General Mark Clark was asked whether he thought the atom bomb should be used if the Reds break the Korean truce.

"His answer was: 'I would personally favour using any and every weapon at our disposal.' And he added that in that event the UN forces would retaliate 'with no holds barred.'

"General Clark is a very fine soldier. But like so many American generals he is given to talking on topics best left to the political leaders.

"What we want to hear is not tough talk but something constructive about speeding the Political Conference and ensuring that the truce is not also imperilled by Syngman Rhee or Chiang kai-Shek.

"It is true, as President Eisenhower said in his radio speech, that the truce is not a matter for 'wild rejoicing.' There is still much to be done before lasting peace is assured.

"The task calls for firmness—but not bellicosity. It would help those who have to do the job if generals remained silent."

Treaty makes agreement difficult

Writing from Seoul on August 8, Patrick O'Donovan, told Sunday Observer readers that the treaty signed that day between the US and Korea could not fail to make a political

SUICIDE AT PORTON

Scientist was depressed

A RESEARCH worker who committed suicide at Britain's Microbiological (Germ Warfare) Research Establishment at Porton was stated to get "frightfully depressed" over his work when evidence was given at the inquest last week.

The dead man, a senior scientific officer, was an extremely experienced chemist, the Wiltshire Coroner was told by Mr. Leslie T. Williams, head of the chemistry department at Porton.

He had committed suicide by taking cyanide.

Asked by the Coroner whether the deceased had bouts of drinking, his wife said:

"Yes, he got frightfully depressed and he felt it was the materials he was working with which caused this depression. Then he drank to relieve the depression."

Earlier she had told the coroner that she was not disturbed when her husband had not come home by his usual bus, he had stayed away on two previous occasions "until he felt civilised again." Their married life had been very happy.

Inspector W. G. Hand, GC, of the War Department Constabulary, described the finding of the body with two bottles nearby.

RUSSIA AND THE
H-BOMB

By Emrys Hughes, M.P.

PAGE SIX

UN as a World
Government?

PROPOSALS for the reform of the United Nations are to be presented to the greatest world government conference yet held when it meets in Copenhagen's Parliament House from August 22 to 29.

Prepared in anticipation of revision of the UN charter, which falls due for renewal in two years time, the document urges that a reformed UN be granted power to:

1. Make and enforce United Nations law;
2. Supervise the process of disarmament and control the production of atomic energy;
3. Uphold basic human rights;
4. Supervise United Nations elections;
5. Be responsible for the administration of non-self-governing territories;
6. Promote food production and economic development;
7. Provide relief in outbreaks of famine, serious epidemics or natural disasters;
8. Administer world territory;
9. Raise revenue for all or any of these purposes.

The proposals were prepared by a Joint Commission on UN Charter reform established

● Page Six

U.N. COMMISSION HALTS TESTIMONY
ON S. AFRICAN RACE RELATIONS
Britain and U.S. supporting Malan

Peace News Reporter

THE UN Commission on the Racial Situation in South Africa held up the testimony of a witness on Saturday because it was touching on international questions which the Chairman ruled could not be discussed.

The witness, Mr. Tom Wardle, of Peace News staff, was the last person to give evidence at the Geneva hearings.

He had introduced the question of external support for the present South African Government and its policy of racial segregation and oppression.

He had begun by saying that his experience in South Africa led him to the conclusion that the regime of Dr. Malan could not have gone so far, perhaps may now have fallen, were it not for powerful influences outside South Africa which helped it to remain alive.

This assistance came, said Mr. Wardle, largely from three sources: Great Britain, the USA, and States with Colonial territories in Africa and elsewhere. There were three main reasons why this assistance was offered.

These were:

1. The existence of race discriminatory practices in territories under the control of the three groups: British Colonial possessions; The Southern States of the US and Puerto Rico; the Colonial possessions of other powers. These groups were not anxious to have UN pursue the matter of discrimination in their territories, so they kept quiet about South Africa.
2. The importance of favourable economic relations with South Africa. These involved markets for the sale of British and American goods in the Union; preferential access to raw materials including gold, uranium and manganese; the protection of substantial British and American investments in South Africa.
3. War preparation and defence agreements.

Non-violent settlement

Mr. Wardle was about to proceed to a detailed analysis of the arrangements which he considered had been made between the South African Defence Department and the US State Department and Great Britain.

He had begun with a reference to South Africa's opinion as to her part in the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, when he was ruled out of order by the Chairman.

"We may not discuss questions of international politics," he said, "if you have nothing further to add to the facts about the racial situation, I must end the testimony."

Mr. Wardle replied that he considered that the matter was of immediate relevance to the situation as it was concerned with the circumstances which made white dominance possible and profitable. As the bulk of his remaining testimony was based upon an extension of this examination and some proposals for possible lines of action by the United Nations aiming

at the release of racial tension and the non-violent settlement of the problem, there was little further that he could say that would be in order. He then concluded his testimony.

Earlier in the day, Mr. Wardle had presented an account of his experiences in South Africa during his four years there as a welfare worker.

The South African Trade Union leader, Mr. E. S. (Solly) Sachs told the Commission on August 3, that the "time has come for the United Nations and the whole of civilised humanity to treat racial oppression and discrimination in the same manner as slave trading and piracy, and outlaw it wherever and under whatever form it may appear."

Mr. H. S. L. Polak, a colleague of Mahatma Gandhi in his South African work and a frequent contributor to Peace News, giving evidence on August 4, said:

"We cannot afford to have a world divided according to race and colour, which with the exception of sex difference is one thing that cannot be changed in any single incarnation."

Bitter fruit of hatred

Mrs. Michael Crosfield, 34-year-old African wife of an Englishman, told the Commission on August 5, according to Renter, that the South African Government's policy of repression "is bearing bitter fruit of hatred for the white people in South Africa."

Mrs. Crosfield, who is the daughter of an African Professor of Medicine, Cape Province, said: "There is no longer any respect or tolerance for Europeans. This can only be restored by repeal of segregation laws."

South African police, she said, were carrying out a policy of "baiting" Africans and insulting them on every possible occasion.

There was no justice to be had in the lower courts although higher court judges had earned disapproval of the Government by their honesty and justice. It was seldom, however, that an African managed to get his case heard in the upper courts.

The Rev. Michael Scott, giving evidence on August 6, suggested that the Commission should consult with the World Council of Churches.

He warned that the policy of apartheid, if not dealt with adequately by the international procedures which are open to the United Nations to use, "may cause an explosion as dangerous as any resulting from nuclear fission."

Of the South African Government's claim that apartheid was a matter of domestic jurisdiction, Michael Scott said:

"The birth and history of the United Nations in our times testifies to the truth that we are all members one of another and where one suffers all suffer."

PEACE NEWS

3 Blackstock Road, London, N.4
STAmford Hill 2262 (three lines)

14th August, 1953

THE MALENKOV SPEECH

THE passage in the speech of Mr. Malenkov to the Supreme Soviet on August 8 that attracted the greatest attention was the very cryptic comment:

"The Government deems it necessary to report to the Supreme Soviet that the United States has no monopoly in the production of the hydrogen bomb."

This has produced a great deal of conjecture on whether or not it signifies—as it is obviously intended to imply—that Russia is now in a position to manufacture hydrogen bombs; the general conclusion reached being that it does not.

Whether Russia has or has not the hydrogen bomb, however, is not a matter of supreme importance.

That America has it we know—although that Government has carefully refrained from making any direct official claim that it has it; and if it exists in Russia as well as in America it does not greatly add to the world's danger. It possibly reduces it to some extent, for it is now becoming clear that there is more danger of aggressive irresponsibility from the USA than there is from the USSR.

It is a pity that this reference has deflected so much attention from the main body of Mr. Malenkov's speech for this is well worthy of attention.

The first thing to be noticed about it is that the Malenkov regime is not vacillating in its policy of *détente*.

The tone is still very different from the Stalin pronouncements and from the past diatribes of Mr. Vyshinsky at UN.

The speech set out, of course, the Russian attitude on the acceptance of the *de facto* government of China, and on the position of Germany.

Little comment is needed on these things. In regard to its attitude to the Chinese Government Russia is obviously right; and if it is not so immediately perceived to be right in regard to Germany it is because its past policies have contributed to the destruction of a sound outlook on this matter.

If the main propositions that Russia is making with regard to Germany were being made in 1946 or 1947 instead of in 1953, and in the same pacificatory language, they would more readily be perceived to be a great deal more reasonable than are the European objectives into which American policy has entrained the West.

It is in the enumeration of the policy steps that Russia has been able to take irrespective of the West that the speech has its greatest significance: the exchange of ambassadors with Yugoslavia and Greece, and the hope that there will now be a normalisation of relations with these countries; resumption of diplomatic relations with Israel, and the hope for the development of co-operation; the approach to Persia for the settlement of frontier problems, and the hope of improving trade relationships with that country; and the declaration made to Turkey and the hope of good-neighbourly relations.

In the case of Japan there is also an expression of desire for the normalisation of relations, but here the comment is made, with evident justice:

"In this we encounter serious obstacles inasmuch as the United States has violated the agreement concluded between the Allies during the war and the post-war period, and embarked on a policy of suppressing the national independence and transforming Japan into a war bridgehead."

The issue Mr. Malenkov selected for particular reference in his indictment of American policy also deserves consideration: the publication of the recent report of the Committee on Questions of Psychological Warfare of the US President.

The fact that the USA maintains a department for psychological warfare in peacetime is surely in itself a commentary on where today lies the primary responsibility for the continuation of a cold war.

It must be borne in mind that these preparations for psychological warfare are in a different category from the preparations for war made by the war departments of the various governments. These latter are all concerned with what is called "defence," and the claim is that the arrangements are all provisional, to operate only when an "emergency" has to be declared.

We know how hollow in today's conditions is the "defence" claim, but at least it is there.

With psychological warfare this does not apply. This kind of warfare is for waging today and it is directed to preventing the release of the world from the turmoil and insecurity in which it has had to live since World War II.

After his reference to the psychological warfare activities of the United States Mr. Malenkov reiterated that there is no outstanding issue that cannot be peacefully settled on the basis of mutual agreement. He also referred again with approval to President Eisenhower's declaration that "there was no controversial problem, big or small, that could not be solved if there was the wish to respect the rights of other countries."

Have these passages been noted by the statesmen in the West?

T.U. Internationals and the cold war

IT is doubtful if there is still a sound case for the continued existence of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

It was formed because satisfactory co-operation with the Russian trade unions (and those in the states dominated by Russian policy) in the World Federation of Trade Unions was impossible.

Basically it was impossible for the Russian trade unions to co-operate in the international field with organisations in countries where the unions had not become governmental instruments.

We may take an outstanding example of this as an illustration. The existence of forced labour in Russia, even if claims for the penal aspect were taken at their face value, was obviously a matter of considerable importance in relation to working-class conditions throughout the world. Nevertheless it was evident that the WFTU, drawing a great part of its funds from Russian trade union sources—which could be given or withheld at the will of the Russian Government—could not undertake an investigation of this question and make an independent and impartial pronouncement, let alone organise trade union activity directed to the elimination of the evil.

Being disabled in this way the WFTU became in the main an instrument of Russian fostered propaganda about conditions in non-Communist countries and even more an instrument of Russian Government policy against the governments of the West.

The British representatives have always recognised the danger that the ICFTU could become the mere opposite number of the WFTU in the waging of the cold war and have sought to keep its functions to the traditional work of an international TU organisation.

It looks as if they have been fighting a losing battle.

The Editor of the Railway Review last week devoted his main article to this subject, and a number of facts to which he draws attention suggest that just as the presence of the Russian representatives would have made the WFTU an intellectual instrument of genuine international trade unionism so is the USA delegation stultifying the ICFTU.

"Early in the establishment of the ICFTU," remarks the Editor of the Railway Review, "American domination was apparent in that all reference to trade union aims for social and economic change were deliberately deleted to please the Americans."

The Railway Review comments on the belligerency of the US delegation at the recent ICFTU Conference.

The British TU movement was attacked for having a "soft policy on Communism" in that it inclined to regard the present time as suitable for opening negotiations with Russia with a view to peace.

Megadeaths

DR. ALEX COMFORT has the habit of referring to those who are directing the development of atomic weapons as "mental patients"; and there is something alarming about the repeated indications we get that those who are charged with the handling of these tremendous forces are in some respects not fully adult people.

Take, for instance, the air manoeuvres reported in the July 31, Peace News.

Fantasia and Westonina were engaged in a

America and the Truce

THE letter comes this time from Saugatuck, Michigan, the section in which I lived as a boy and went to college.

I am attending the second in a series of six "Workshops" and Weekend Conferences held by the Fellowship of Reconciliation this summer.

A little over a week ago as another such "Workshop" got under way, we received the welcome announcement that the Korean truce had finally been signed.

Never, it is safe to say, in American history has the announcement of the termination of warfare been received with such an almost complete absence of happiness and satisfaction, except on a purely personal basis by immediate relatives of men at the front.

As I sense it, the dominant sentiments are:—
1. That the war has not really ended but continues in other forms and places; and
2. Concern about the economic situation and a possible crisis.

Since my time is limited, if this letter is to make the deadline, let me cite an illustration under each of these heads.

During the closing days of the first Congress under the Eisenhower Administration, Congress quietly gave approval to a Bill for virtually giving away \$500,000,000 worth of Navy Ships—a remarkable act for a Congress intent on cutting the budget and putting an end to "this business of doling out charity to the rest of the world."

The behind-the-scenes author and promoter of this interesting manoeuvre was Admiral Arthur Radford, former Far Eastern Navy Commander and about to become head of the Joint Chiefs of Staff! It is something that he should pull off such a victory even before actually taking his post.

France, under this Bill, is to get an aircraft carrier valued at \$80,000,000 presumably to aid in the intensified war against the

BEHIND THE NEWS

war that had become "inevitable" because the Fantasia atomic secret had been stolen. Wessex threatened to attack both unless the war stopped in two days; so the war was stopped and Fantasia and Westonina combined to attack Wessex.

Not a bad scheme for boys of twelve playing with toy pistols and "death-ray" weapons, but surely a singular basis for the work of adult men, however necessary they may believe it to be.

There is too some flavour of adolescent immaturity about the new and unnecessary words which have come with the development of the atomic bomb.

We have already referred to the unflinching use of "nominal bomb" in talking of civil defence. The "nominal bomb" has the destructive power of the one dropped on Hiroshima; the constant reference to this as the

TURN AND TURN ABOUT

TWO and a half years ago the Russians proposed to the Western Powers a Foreign Ministers' meeting to talk about the reunification of Germany. The Western Powers replied that they were prepared to talk, but not about Germany in isolation; the conference should have as the first point of its agenda the wider causes of world tension. Agreement on the agenda could not be reached, and the conference never took place.

Last month, the Western Powers proposed to Russia a meeting of Foreign Ministers to talk about the reunification of Germany and the Austrian Treaty. Now Russia has replied that she is prepared to talk, but not about Germany and Austria in isolation; the conference should have as the first point on its agenda the wider causes of world tension. So here we stand, with exactly reversed positions, but no nearer agreement on the agenda for a meeting, and perhaps not much nearer a meeting.

Behind the wry farcicality of this kind of manoeuvring lies the sober and serious fact that since the "cold war" has entered into stalemate, neither side knows its own mind exactly, and neither side knows or trusts the intentions of the other.

—The Observer, Aug. 9, 1953.

measure of the threat to be prepared for is a piece of deliberate obfuscation.

The Hiroshima bomb had the destructive power of 20,000 tons of TNT. The atomic war planners like to speak of this as two kilotons.

The experimental bombs that were exploded at Eniwetok in 1950 were estimated to be of a power of 12 kilotons, or six times the power of the Hiroshima bomb. Since then the destructive power of these instruments has become too great to be measured in kilotons, and the hydrogen bomb that was later exploded at Eniwetok has had to be measured in millions of tons of TNT, or as these gentlemen prefer to say, in megatons.

Thus the hydrogen bomb exploded by the U.S. was of at least the power of 3 megatons, or 150 times that of the Hiroshima bomb.

These things however are not to produce

Viet-Minh in Indo-China, while Mr. Dulles insists that it would not be cricket for China to take advantage of the truce in Korea to step up its aid to the Viet-Minh forces! Italy is to get two Snorkel-type submarines valued at about \$25,000,000. Japan, Nationalist China and South Korea are to be other beneficiaries.

An illustration of the fact that the economic outlook is tending to make people jittery is

LETTER FROM U.S.A.

By A. J. Muste

found in the attempt of Eisenhower's Secretary of the Treasury to get Congress in its last hours to raise the present national debt limit of \$275 billion to \$290 billion. The proposal passed the House; the Senate embarrassed the White House by voting it down.

One of my friends calls attention to the fact that for the first time in fifteen years the Government is asking farmers to cut down wheat production. Surplus wheat is jamming government storehouses and vast amounts are being transferred to the holds of abandoned war-time vessels lying in the Hudson River in order to make room in grain elevators for the 1953 crop.

He points out also that used cars are not moving from the lots where secondhand cars are sold. The price of such cars is now certain to fall further when the summer ends.

Accordingly manufacturers are reducing the output of new cars for the second half of 1953, the first such move since World War II. Of course, glass, rubber and steel plants will feel the effects. Even apart from reduction in government arms orders, men will be laid off.

It remains to be seen what the Eisenhower administration will do about these developments. In the meantime they are among the reasons why the response to the Korean truce is marked by apathy, confusion, wonderment, rather than jubilation.

results that can be measured by the ordinary standards of killing living people.

What they are to do is to produce multiple of the megadeath, this being the word, fully emptied of human feeling, to indicate the destruction of a million men, women and children.

Yah! Blanket native!

THE marriage of Mr. Joseph Appiah with Miss Peggy Cripps has had the incidental effect of throwing light on the level of cultural development to which those who claim to govern on behalf civilisation in Africa have attained.

Mr. C. R. Swart, South African Minister of Justice, characterises the marriage as disgusting. Mr. Swart apparently regards all relationships between the black and white races as undesirable, and he referred with miscegenation.

It is very clear however that neither the views of Mr. Swart nor this particular expression of a very great number of his white compatriots, for if this were the general view in South Africa it is evident the problem of the "coloured" vote would never have arisen. What has particularly distressed Mr. Swart, however, has been that a white woman has married a "blanket-native".

Those who have seen pictures of the wedding group in the British press will have observed that Mr. Appiah did not wear morning tail-coat and striped trousers. From the standpoint of those of the cultural level of the South African Minister of Justice characterises the bridegroom as being beyond the pale.

Mr. Swart has not grown out of the assumption that people who do not dress according to his own standards are of an inferior breed.

It was a common assumption in this country in the early years of the century, but the population shake-up caused by two world wars has assisted in the development of a more adult outlook.

Most English people, of all social levels, are now able to see folk dressed according to different national traditions without shouting "Yah, blanket-native!"

Victims of Power politics

A TERRIBLE thing about power politics is that even if those who pursue them feel a sincere concern for human suffering and seek to use power for alleviation as things work out it is always the consideration of power that is dominant.

The sufferings urged as a justification for the resort to power may actually be aggravated in the interests of power as we have seen happen tragically in Korea.

It is quite possible that this is what we are witnessing today in Eastern Europe.

The great virtue in Sir Winston Churchill's call for early talks was that it was a response to the milder policies that were then indicated by Russia, and the more conciliatory tone which Russian diplomatic pronouncements were being made.

In the West we can only conjecture what was the significance of these developments, but that there were important changes was evident and it was also to be seen that they provided a possibility of a better relationship.

An early contact with Mr. Malenkov would have provided the possibility of getting to know something of the significance of what was taking place, and—equally important—opportunity to let it be seen that what was happening was improving and not lessening the Russian standing with the rest of the world.

There was very evident danger for Russia the repercussions of this milder attitude where the satellites were concerned. Those single-party-system governments that existed as a consequence of the proximity of Russian power began to feel hesitant and insecure and it is well-attested in history (and in incidentally classical Marxist doctrine) that revolutions have a chance of success when there is not only a widespread discontent and a disposition to rebel, but where these are combined with a failure in self-confidence on the part of the oppressors in power. The combination of circumstances the reorientation in Russian policy helped to produce.

Now we do not know whether Russia really did contemplate the liberalising of the satellite regimes, but if so it is apparent that they would seek to use these developments as bargaining factors in dealing with the problem of Germany. It is not impossible, for instance that they would have been ready to resume its traditional democratic political practices if this could be done as part of a general settlement in Europe in which Russia had no longer to contemplate a rearmament Germany deployed against herself by the Western Powers.

The months have been permitted to pass however and it became evident that the attempt would be made to encourage the tendencies to be perceived in Russia. The American State Department has preferred to regard them as signs of Russian weakness. It is possible that, in part, they were. The calculation has then been that the best way in a power conflict is to permit these weaknesses to become more fully disclosed. Russia does not desire to enter into negotiations having nothing to bargain with (excepting, of course, military strength) there is now a reversal of policy on her part. The satellite nations have to be put under again; and this means that much more has to be visited upon precisely those people for whom those standing for the way of the "free world" are supposed to have the greatest concern. In this way the victim whose rescue is held to justify a power policy are sacrificed to greater suffering in order to increase the power.

be measured by the ordinary
tilling living people.
ure to do is to produce multiple
bath, this being the word, can
of human feeling, to indicate
a million men, women

Blanket native!

age of Mr. Joseph Appiah
s Peggy Cripps has had the
ect of throwing light on
ural development to which
aim to govern on behalf
Africa have attained.

wart, South African Minister
terises the marriage as disge
t apparently regards all
between the black and
sirable, and he referred
the South African law again

lear however that neither
Swart nor this particular
ws of a very great number
patriots, for if this were
South Africa it is evident
the "coloured" vote was
en. What has particularly
art, however, has been that
as married a "blanket-native"
ave seen pictures of the
the British press will
Mr. Appiah did not wear
at and striped trousers.
piont of those of the culture
th African Minister of Justice
e bridegroom as being bey

s not grown out of the assum
who do not dress according
ls are of an inferior breed.
non assumption in this coun
ars of the century, but the
e-up caused by two world wa
the development of a mas

people, of all social levels,
e folk dressed according
d traditions without shou
ative!"

of Power politics

E thing about power poli
t even if those who pursue
incere concern for human
seek to use power for the
hings work out it is always
on of power that is domi

urged as a justification
er may actually be aggressive
of power as we have
in Korea.

sible that this is what we
in Eastern Europe.

in Sir Winston Churchill
ks was that it was a response
licies that were then indic
he more conciliatory tone
diplomatic pronouncement

ve can only conjecture wh
ice of these developments,
important changes was evide
o be seen that they provide
better relationship.

et with Mr. Malenkov wou
he possibility of getting
of the significance of
and—equally important—
it be seen that what was
improving and not lessening
iding with the rest of the

evident danger for Russia
of this milder attitude wh
er concerned. Those sign
ernments that existed as

the proximity of Russia
feel hesitant and insecur
tested in history (and it
ical Marxist doctrine)

a chance of success was
a widespread discontent
ebel, but where these thing
h a failure in self-confide
e oppressors in power.

circumstances the room
olicy helped to produce.

know whether Russia re
the liberalising of the sta
f so it is apparent that the
use these developments

in dealing with the West
ernany. It is not impos
they would have been re
way for Czechoslovakia
tional democratic political
could be done as part of
in Europe in which Russia
to contemplate a rearm
d against herself by the

ve been permitted to pass
became evident that the
made to encourage the ne
perceived in Russia.
department has preferred
ens of Russian weakness
t, in part, they were.
en been that the best wa
et is to permit these wo

more fully disclosed.
lesire to enter into negoti
to bargain with (and
se, military strength) th
of policy on her part.
ns have to be put unde
means that much suffering
upon precisely those peop
anding for the way of li
"are supposed to have the
In this way the victor
ld to justify a power poli
reater suffering in order

Boys' choir came on peace mission

BY CHRISTA WUERFEL

THE Brunswick (Germany) Bach Boys'
Choir, consisting of 45 High School
boys between the ages of 10 and 18,
which has been competing at the Royal
National Eisteddfod at Rhyl, came to
England for a good will tour.

Their conductor, Kantor Joachim Altemark,
is a distinguished music teacher who has
specialised in Bach Choir Music.

Their purpose in coming to this country
was not only to give their audiences pleasure
through German, Norwegian, Welsh and
English folksongs and mediaeval Choir Music,
but to establish friendship with English people.
For their conviction is that the universal
language of music is a potent factor in spread-
ing brotherhood throughout the world.

The Boys' Choir arrived in England on
July 15 and their first two concerts were held
at the Grange Farm Centre at Chigwell and
a Secondary School at Wimbledon.

Under the auspices of the Fellowship of
Reconciliation they visited Portsmouth, where
they were deeply impressed by the hospitality
and helpfulness of their English hosts. Prior
to the concert held in the Wesley Central Hall,
a party was given to the choir by the
members of the Fellowship.

Their next stop was at the Home of St.
Francis, near Andover, presided over by the
Reverend Brother Douglas.

The Choir sang at the morning service in
the nearby parish church. The vicar gave
them a wonderful welcome, and dwelt on the
value of music and the arts in surmounting
the barriers that exist between the nations.

Though the Choir was not founded until
after the war, Mr. Altemark has brought it to
a high order of excellence, of which they can
justly be proud. Brilliant sopranos, full
sounding altos and sonorous flexible tenors
and basses join in a harmony of great purity.

These young ambassadors of good will fer-
vently hope that they can be used to bring
about a close and friendly relationship between
the German and English people, and that this
may lead other nations also to extend them a
kind of welcome.

"The Outlook for a Third Camp"

STUDY-CONFERENCE IN U.S.A. PLANNED

AN exploratory study conference on "The Outlook for a Third Camp," is being
organised in the USA and a call has gone out to all those who might think
themselves as "Third Campers" to join in the discussions.

The conveners of the conference, the
American pacifist group, Peacemakers, state
that by "Third Camp" they do not mean
Third Force, i.e. a group of nations which
aim to avoid lining up with one of the two
currently dominant power-blocs in order to
maintain a third bloc of nations involved in
the power struggle.

Members of a "Third Camp" as
they conceive it, would be those in substantial
agreement with the following points:

1. They refuse support, ideologically and
otherwise, to the war machines and war
policies both of the United States and its
satellites and allies and of Russia and the
countries of the Communist bloc.

2. They hold that neither a Communist or
other totalitarian regime nor a capitalist
socio-economic order can meet the needs
of mankind in the present era. They wish
to explore the problem of an alternative
society suited to the conditions of the age.

3. While holding various views as to the
answer, they recognise that a fresh and
serious study needs to be made of how to
achieve a basic transformation of society.
Such an exploration would deal with such
questions as democracy and dictatorship,
violence and non-violence, modern war,
cultural disintegration and similar
questions.

While Peacemakers will be looking after the
simple mechanical arrangements for the meet-
ing, the occasion is not a Peacemakers con-
ference in the organisational sense. No
transitional commitments are involved in
attending. The object is exploration and
discussion, exchange of information and views,
and clarification of thinking.

Questions which need answers

Provisionally, it would seem that such
questions as the following might be discussed:
1. What do we mean by "social revolution"?
at this stage in history? What are the
basic characteristics of the social order
we seek? Such questions as the relation
between technology and the human spirit,
industrialisation and decentralism, the
material and spiritual basis of society,
presumably arise under this heading.

2. What are the "forces" at work in the
world which may hinder or advance the

Freedom from militarism — I CARMARTHEN COUNTY COUNCIL OPPOSED TO CONSCRIPTION

"We declare on the grounds of our Christian conviction that the
Compulsory Military Service Act is an oppression on our conscience, and
express our disapproval of the Government's intention to extend the
operation of the statute for a further five years, and our regret at the
lukewarmness of the opposition to it in Parliament. We request the
Government to proceed without delay to establish a national appeal court
for Wales for conscientious objectors."

BY 26 votes to 15 the above resolution was passed by the Carmarthenshire County
Council at their last meeting.

It had been brought before them by the Carmarthenshire and Cardiganshire Baptist
Association, reports the Carmarthen Journal.

Moving that the resolution be supported,
Ald. D. J. Jones (Pontyberem) said it was a
black spot on a nation that had retained con-
scription for 15 years.

They rejoiced at the good news that the
Korean war had come to an end and that the
"cold war" had eased up.

Conscription in peace-time was against the
best traditions of Wales and of Britain, and
now a glorious opportunity presented itself of
expressing their feelings that the days of con-
scription should come to an end.

The strength of a nation, he contended,
could not be found in conscription, nor in
terms of jet planes or atomic bombs, nor in
financial revenue, but in the freedom they were
able to give to their youth.

Parents with boys of 18 years and over
would be glad when conscription came to an
end.

By supporting the Baptist Association's
resolution they would be helping to bring to
an end the war environment which had
dominated the life of this country for the
last 15 years.

Ald. Frank Davies (Ammanford) seconded
and Mr. Evan Bevan (Saron) supported the
resolution.

The Rev. Penry Jones (Llanelli) said that as
one who had worked with youth for over 30
years he also desired to support the resolution.
He saw it from the young man's angle, and
would describe the resolution as one of the
most challenging they had had for a long time.
In the House of Commons itself there had been
doubtful opinions with regard to conscription.

"Conscription in peace-time is a retrograde
step and a bad one," he declared. "It has a

detrimental effect, too, upon youth—its educa-
tion and morals—and the sooner it is off the
statute book the better."

Moral standpoint gets us nowhere

Mr. Edgar Lewis (Gorslas) said it was
through building up their strength in defence
that they were able to enjoy freedom. He was
opposed to the resolution.

The Rev. R. G. Jones (Pontyates) urged the
members to take a realistic view of the matter.

"We have to be realists and face the
world as it is today. Ald. D. J. Jones and
his friends are looking at the matter from
the ideal standpoint, but until conditions
change we shall not reach that ideal. We
can go on talking from the moral standpoint
ad infinitum, but it gets us nowhere."

Supporting the Baptist Association's motion,
Mr. John Williams (Pontyberem) said he did
so as one who had lost a son in the last war.

It was all very well to talk about conscrip-
tion when they were conscripting someone else
—a thing they had no right to do. If the age
limit was 45, he thought the council would
have heard speeches different from those that
had been delivered that day.

He contended that men of 18 to 20 were too
young to know their own minds. When they
appealed before a conscientious objectors'
tribunal they were ridiculed.

Freedom from militarism — II PROGRESS REPORT FROM LAND WITHOUT AN ARMY

So that they could bring up their children away from an atmosphere
of militarism, some 40 pacifists left the USA three years ago to settle in
the land that had disbanded its armed forces and turned its War Office
into a museum—Costa Rica, second smallest of the Latin American
republics.

In April last year Peace News reported the purchase by the group of 3,000
acres of land in Puntarenas Province, named Monteverde—Mountain Green.

The group is not communal. Each family is responsible for itself.

Asked by Peace News to report progress since the first tents were erected
and a saw mill commenced turning out rough timber for flooring, Hubert Menden-
hall writes from Monteverde:

OUR little community* is now two
years old.

The original eleven families will be joined
by four more during the coming year. There
are now eight children attending our primary
school and one of the young men puts in
part time teaching the two high-school pupils.

There are nine pre-school children, five of
which were born since coming to Costa Rica.
Steady progress is being made in various
ways. More grass-pasture has been started;
sugar cane planted; cash crops raised, i.e.,
onions, cabbage, and carrots, and coffee,
bananas, plantain, and fruit trees set out.

Digging a water ditch to furnish power for
the new saw-mill proved to be a time-taking
and tedious job. It was completed early this
year, and the new mill installed.

Too large for oxen

Lumber is being sawed as fast as the logs
are brought in, the difficulty now being that
many are too large for oxen to move. A
crawler tractor has been ordered to facilitate
logging as well as land-clearing, ploughing
and road-building.

Construction of permanent housing and
farm buildings will progress as lumber is made
available.

Another family enterprise is the construc-
tion of a trapiche, a kind of mill for the
processing of sugar cane into brown sugar,
and one couple have started work on building
a meat-curing plant.

More than 50 registered Guernsey heifers,
which were brought to Monteverde as calves
will begin milking the last of this year. Work
has commenced on the co-operative dairy
plant which will be of benefit to our Costa
Rican neighbours, as they have not previously
had a market for their milk.

The milk will be made into cheese, a port-
able, less perishable product. As yet our road
is still poor and almost impassable at times,
but we have considerable hopes of govern-
ment help in building a better one soon.

"Fun-nights"—and yellow jaundice

We are in the process of organising our
Independent Monteverde Friends Meeting, in
which everyone in the community takes an
active interest. We have four cell groups who

meet bi-monthly for discussion and fellowship.
Every other week families get together for



MONTEVERDE

Houses and farm buildings to come

an evening of folk-games and square-dancing.
On alternate weeks we have a "Fun Night"
of games and singing.

The young people of some of our Costa
Rican neighbours' families come and take part
in these social functions.

Last year nearly everyone in the community
had their turn in an epidemic of yellow jaun-
dice. However, our general health has been
good.

In settling a new community in a foreign
country we have learned a great deal and
have much to learn yet, but we are happy in
our work and plans for the future, with no
regrets for having come to Costa Rica.

*Used in the sense of village or hamlet.—Ed.
PN.

Kenneth Edge Drowned

THE peace movement in the Midlands has
suffered a tragic blow from the death of
Kenneth Edge, secretary of the West Midlands
Area of the Peace Pledge Union.

He was drowned while bathing last week.

His efficient secretarial work brought him
the admiration and respect of Birmingham
pacifists. Kenneth Edge had filled the vacancy
caused by the appointment of Connie Jones as
Peace Pledge Union field-worker.

HARD FACTS

THIS week we have to con-
front you with the hard
facts of our financial situation.
Having published Peace
News at a loss of £2,150 in
1952, the Directors budgeted
to raise £2,500 during 1953 to
cover this year's anticipated
deficit. We counted on the
usual large profit from Christ-
mas cards, some from Hous-
man's Bookshop and £1,500
from the Peace News Fund.

Conservative estimates now indicate a deficit
of £3,500.

Income from sales is likely to be £400 down;
Christmas card prices have to be cut and trade
competition is sterner (we estimate £400 less
than last year's exceptional sales); £50 has been
spent in launching our American Sales Office
(to show dividends next year, we anticipate);
the special issues and higher printing costs will
cost £370 throughout the year; staff salaries
are nearly two years behind the cost of living.

Add all this to last year's loss and it will be
seen that £3,500 must be found to balance this
year's accounts.

Already two invaluable friends of the paper
have contributed £150 and £50 respectively,
bringing us to £638 out of a new Forward Fund
target for the year which must now go up to
£2,500. This leaves us to raise £1,000 from
Christmas cards, etc.

There you have it. A serious and demanding
challenge for each one of us. How much is
Peace News worth to you?

THE EDITOR.

Contributions since July 31 £190 13s. 10d.
Total for 1953 £638 19s. 9d.

Please make cheques, etc., payable to Peace
News Ltd., and address them to Vera Brittain,
Treasurer, Peace News, 3 Blackstock Rd., N.A.

BRIEFLY . . .

The Independent Labour Party has severed its
connection with the Socialist Movement
for the United States of Europe on the
ground that the movement has developed
into an appendage of American foreign
policy.

First members of the Quaker relief team
arrived in Korea on July 16. They are the
leaders, Frank Hunt and his wife, Patricia.

Unanimous opposition to the principle of
conscription has been expressed by a New-
castle Labour Party Ward (Chester-le-Street
Central).

War Resisters in Council

THE Council of the War Resisters' International met recently at Holte, near Copenhagen, Denmark, when all Council members attended except Samar Sen (India), Lincoln Elford (New Zealand), and A. J. Muste (USA). Russell Johnson from America attended as an observer.

In greeting the members, the Chairman, Harold Bing, gave a special welcome to Tony Bishop who had recently arrived from Australia to act as assistant secretary.

After the presentation of the annual accounts by John Fletcher, Treasurer, it was decided to ask all sections, in view of the WRI's obligations, whether they could make interesting contributions in the future.

The WRI had received its first substantial legacy of £1,160, and it was agreed that £1,000 should be put into a reserve fund to which should be added any further legacies of £200 and over. It was further agreed that one-tenth of the reserve fund should be transferred each year to the general fund, but that it should only be used on a decision by Council members.

The earlier part of the meeting was taken up with the reports from the Consultative Committee which had been set up at the previous Council meeting to give advice and guidance on WRI policy.

In this connection the following matters were considered:

1. The relationship between the WRI and the World Peace Council. After reviewing the situation and especially the reports from the Vienna Congress, it was agreed that while the Council would not wish to discourage individuals from attending WPC conferences if they thought any good purpose would be served, the WRI should not establish any official connection with it.

The Council urged that a second world pacifist conference should be called as soon as possible, similar to the meeting in India in 1950, but on somewhat different lines, so as to ensure the representation of pacifist organisations and more specific discussions, particularly on the creation of a neutral block.

It was hoped that the Continuation Committee of the previous conference might be able to initiate such a gathering, but failing this, it was decided that a special ad-hoc committee should be set up to make the necessary plans.

2. Other Peace Organisations. The Council discussed the activities of the International Forum for Peace and the International Liaison Committee of Organisations for Peace. It was agreed to continue to support the latter, and in particular to inform ILCOP of the suggestions made for the world pacifist conference.

COs and Human rights

3. The Council next discussed the possibility of obtaining recognition of the rights of conscientious objectors, particularly through the convention being drafted by the U.N. Commission on Human Rights.

It was agreed that the WRI should approach the Commission requesting inclusion in the Covenant of the recognition of conscientious objectors and their right to exemption from military service—either absolute or conditional.

It was further agreed that prominent people in different countries should be asked to sign a letter to the Commission urging the universal recognition of the right of conscientious objection, and that similar action should be taken by sections and other bodies who might be interested.

4. "Pacifists and Imperialism" was discussed on the basis of a document prepared by Allen Skinner, Editor of Peace News, which it was agreed should be revised and published as widely as possible. It was further decided to give the official backing of the Council to plans for the "War on Want," provided that aid for underdeveloped countries should not be used as a new form of exploitation or as a weapon in the cold war.

5. On the question of "The Right of Asylum" particularly for conscientious objectors who felt obliged to leave the country of their birth, it was recognised that no right of asylum existed, but that certain countries generally granted asylum to political refugees as an act of grace.

Resistance to conscription was not an offence covered by treaties of extradition. Recent proposals of the Council of Europe on the question of political asylum would not include war resisters.

While it was agreed that a valuable precedent would be created if asylum could be obtained in a specific case, it was recognised that international recognition of a right of asylum for war resisters would not be possible until the right of conscientious objection to conscription had been universally established.

6. On the subject of non-violent resistance the Consultative Committee had been gathering material from many countries, which it

- Second World Pacifist Meeting proposed.
- World-wide recognition of COs urged.
- "War Resister" to appear in French and German.
- France to be venue for Triennial Conference in 1954.
- Idea of non-violence growing in Germany.
- Protection of civilians takes second place in Dutch Civil Defence plans.

It was hoped it might be possible to publish in book form.

To use three languages

Frank Dawtry, as Editor of the "War Resister," opened a discussion on WRI literature, and it was agreed that the "War Resister" should be published in French and German, as well as English, as soon as finances permitted. It was subsequently agreed that the first allocation from the reserve fund should be used for the publication of WRI literature in other languages than English.

It was agreed that the next Triennial conference should be held at Royaumont (outside Paris) from July 29, to August 3, 1954, and an agenda committee was appointed to deal with the programme of subjects, speakers and other details.

Germany

Council heard an interesting report on the German situation, which went to show that while the Soviet Union was prepared to lose control of Eastern Germany for the sake of preventing the rearmament of Western Germany, the Western Powers and the Bonn Government were anxious to incorporate Germany into their system of defence.

Many of the young refugees had left the Eastern Zone because of a rumour that conscription would be introduced there, but found that on being sent to Western Germany they were in even greater danger of being conscripted there.

There had been considerable relaxation of restrictions between the sectors and zones early in June, but the clash which occurred on June 16, had set everything back.

The idea of non-violence was growing and could play a most important part in deciding the future of Germany.

USA

Stuart Morris gave a report on his recent visit to the U.S.A., explaining that the time allocated to the American War Resisters League (WRL) had unfortunately been seriously curtailed owing to his detention on Ellis Island.

He had nevertheless spoken at 25 meetings in several of the States and large cities, had

four good press interviews and several valuable broadcasts, including one on television.

He had met the Executive Committee of the League and found a very real desire for closer contact with the WRI. It was probable that they would be making suggestions to secure that the Council was more directly representative of sections, instead of being elected on an individual basis.

He also asked the Council to give general approval to a project for the spreading of the knowledge of the methods of non-violent resistance in Nigeria and the attempt to start a section of war resisters there, which one of the W.R.I. Executive was anxious to promote. It was subsequently agreed that the Chairman and Secretary should have a talk with the member in question and give the blessing of the Council to the project if they were satisfied about the details of the plan.

Grace Beaton, international secretary, gave a detailed report on the situation in regard to the legal recognition of conscientious objectors in the various countries.

Efforts were being made everywhere to obtain a more satisfactory legal position. In many cases where there was legal recognition for conscientious objectors it appeared that the provisions were being applied less favourably.

CD in Holland

Hein van Wijk (Holland) introduced the subject of Civil Defence, with particular reference to new legislation in Holland which made all inhabitants liable for such service.

The main purpose of such legislation was not so much the protection of the civil population as of the centres of military activity and industrial production necessary for war purposes, and for making the population accustomed to the idea of war.

The Council was asked to consider the preparation of a pamphlet giving the "History and experience of the pacifist groups in the past and present" in the hope that it would help to show that pacifism was not limited to one country or period of time. It was agreed to accept an offer which had been made to gather the relevant material.

It was unanimously agreed that the work of the Consultative Committee had been most useful and that they should be asked to continue their task, taking up some of the matters on their original programme which they had not had time to discuss, and giving further consideration to some of the matters raised at the Council meeting.

The importance of such gatherings can hardly be overestimated, for not only do they symbolise the fact that the WRI is above all a family, but they help to increase the essential contact between different parts of the family.

The Council meeting should enable the Movement to look forward with hope and encouragement to the 1954 Triennial Conference which may well prove to be of particular importance.

ESSENTIAL FACTS ABOUT KOREA

Inside South Korea, by J. Jenkins. Union of Democratic Control, 1s.

THIS unique and terrible report comes from a former member of the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency who had planning duties in connection with agriculture which brought him into regular contact with several ministers of the Syngman Rhee Government and with peasants in South Korea.

Syngman Rhee, the young revolutionary of 1894, the comparatively harmless old gentleman of 1945, had developed into a ruthless dictator by 1952. In June he locked up Assembly men and organised violence against his opponents. On July 2, members were "guided" by police to the Assembly and imprisoned there until they voted as he wished.

But U.S. Army leaders were still broadcasting that Syngman Rhee was a great statesman and the only possible political leader for Korea. Though, "Every honest man knew—and could not help knowing—that the people hated Rhee, and voted for him only because they were forced to."

Mr. Jenkins paints a terrible picture of the effect of "the world's worst government" upon the peasant's life. Local land committees force tenants to buy land on unfavorable terms or be evicted. Many are forced to sell farm tools and animals in order to pay landlords.

"There is still the same all-pervasive police system. Every village has its police station equipped with machine guns. . . . Many resemble mediaeval fortresses. There is intense dislike and even hatred of the police and government officials."

The conclusion, now that world peace is in jeopardy, may meet with more general approval. "Only by getting rid of the Syngman Rhee dictatorship and creating a government which represents the interests of all classes will it be possible to prevent the final ruin of South Korea."

These sixteen pages give in concise form essential facts about the present situation in South Korea.

World Government or World Society?

The Individual and World Society, by P. E. Corbett. Published by the Centre for Research on World Political Institutions, Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey, U.S.A.

This pamphlet is a study of the ways and means by which mankind may become a peaceful world society. It is to be welcomed at this time when so many are clamouring for World Government. Its importance and

value are largely due to the rare degree of objectivity that has been achieved in producing it.

World Government is barely mentioned, and then only to point out that it cannot escape the necessity of compulsion, and indeed is demanding the monopolisation of coercion power.

The fact is stressed that all nations, from the least to the greatest, feverishly protect their sovereignty. The Big Powers demand a veto in U.N.O., while nations regard sovereignty as their one means of preserving the things they most esteem.

Authoritative world organisations deal directly only with nations, not with individuals, whereas it is the rights, duties and welfare of persons that ultimately matter, and while the agitation for World Government proceeds, services are being developed by numerous Committees and Commissions, such as WHO, UNESCO, The Trusteeship Council, the Human Rights Commission, the Displaced Persons Commission which are solving many world problems and quietly establishing the foundations of a World Society.

The beauty of this procedure is that it operates through strong local and regional institutions, thus unifying larger and larger degrees of world-initiated and organised services with national organisations and institutions.

It is a World Society, not a World Government that we want, and this study shows the way to it.

WILFRED WELLOCK.

LANgham 1437 Hoddesdon 3394
R. J. BAILEY
OSTEOPATH — NATUROPATH — BATES
PRACTITIONER
9 QUEEN ANNE STREET (Haring Street) 48 LORD STREET
W.I. HODDESDON
(Wed., Friday) HERTS.



TONY BISHOP

Russia and the H-bomb BRITAIN CAN'T DEFEND HERSELF —Sunday Express

THERE was nothing in Mr. Malenkov's speech at the Supreme Soviet to support the view that the position of the Soviet Government has now become so weak internally that the Western world can dictate its own terms of unconditional surrender.

Indeed, the reaction of the Russians to the West's retreat from the Churchill proposals for an unrestricted conference have resulted in the stiffening of Moscow's attitude.

If the West is going to assume that it can now talk to the Russians from a position of superior strength—well—the Russians can talk in that language too.

The Russian note in reply to the proposal for the Four Power Conference was certainly no abject agreement with the plan that Lord Salisbury had agreed to at Washington. Our Press followed the Foreign Office line of pained and surprised indignation that the Russians should have asked that the Chinese should come to the Conference too.

Why should China not come?

The truce in Korea is a frank recognition that it has been found impossible to inflict military defeat on China and that therefore China must be reckoned with as a major Power and entitled to have a say in matters affecting the peace of the world in which, of course, she is vitally concerned.

Blind eye on China

Yet in spite of this the West wants to act on the assumption that China does not exist.

If the British Government now rejects the suggestion that China, which we have recognised, has a right to be at the Conference then it is taking up a perfectly unjustified attitude.

"But why should China be brought in to discuss the German problem?" asks the Sunday Times. "Well why should Britain and France be brought in to discuss the Korean problem?" the Russians and the Chinese may well ask.

It is true that Russia is in difficulty in East Germany. But so is the West in difficulty in Korea.

If peace is indivisible, which is the line taken by the United Nations, we need to examine world tensions as a whole and not turn a blind eye to world problems that are the concern of both East and West.

Atom scientist's warning

Mr. Malenkov's announcement that Russia has now the secret of the hydrogen bomb has of course set the world speculating as to what this means.

In Canberra where they are interested in the explosion of our atom bomb, Professor Oliphant, the director of Australia's National University Research School of Physical Science, said at the weekend that the principle of the hydrogen bomb was well known. He said:

"It would be a grave mistake to believe that Russian scientists are not capable of

doing this in principle and that Russian technologists are not capable of carrying it out."

On the one hand we are told by the Daily Telegraph that the U.S. is sceptical about the Soviet hydrogen bomb and on the other that Senator Wiley, the Chairman of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee has expressed the view that "America is in a greater danger than it was after Pearl Harbour" and then added that America now had a bomb with a "hundred mile destructive radius"

Neutralism strengthened

There is a lot to be said, then, for the commonsense view of William Forster in the News Chronicle that Russian possession of the hydrogen bomb is bound to strengthen neutralist sentiment throughout Western Europe and the Middle East and that "to the man in the street the case for a preventive war loses any little attraction it may have had and the case for keeping out of war at all costs enhances its appeal."

Unfortunately the man in the street is the last person that the governments of the world are likely to consult in these matters. They are being decided by the power diplomats, the chiefs of staff, the arms experts who have a vested interest in keeping on repeating the old clichés that we must not relax our arms programmes and that we must all negotiate from strength.

After all the enormous sums spent on defence during recent years, America is now told by the Chairman of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee that she is no stronger than at the time of Pearl Harbour.

Britain's wasted millions

And what about ourselves? What feeling of security have we after having gone in for our huge rearmament programme of £1,500,000,000 a year.

In the Editorial article of the Daily Express (August 10) we are told:

"The only question therefore which should now cause concern in Britain is this: Could this country defend herself in the face of bombing attack? And the answer is that Britain could not at present defend herself."

The Editor of the Daily Express has evidently come to the same conclusion that some of us did after listening to the recent defence debate.

He continues:

"An extraordinary state of indifference exists about Britain's lack of defence against attack."

"Here is a country which might swiftly be paralysed by a few hydrogen or atom bombs; which in recent memory only survived—and only narrowly survived—a very much milder form of attack; and which nevertheless seems content with an obsolete and inefficient air defence system."

"Britain's fighter planes are practically museum pieces. The radar is in many places old fashioned and everywhere undermanned. And missiles whether they are to be shot from the ground or the air are of the last war vintage."

Well, we are now spending £500,000,000 a year on the RAF. The House of Commons, with only a handful of members present, votes the Air Ministry all the money the Secretary of State for Air asks for.

Not wanted: "A Man of Fire"

All that the Sunday Express can suggest is that we need "A Man of Fire." It says:

"Air Minister Lord De L'Isle and Dudley, Defence Minister Lord Alexander, they get nothing done. There is no fire of urgency in their bellies. And a man of fire is most desperately needed if Britons are to be safe in the hydrogen age."

But how can anyone be safe in the Hydrogen Age except by being without the bombs and the bases which the possessor of the other hydrogen bomb is afraid of and so is preparing to attack.

We only need to fear the hydrogen bomb because Britain has been made the bomber base of the American Air Force in Europe.

The last person we want is another man of fire. We have enough of them about already.

P.S.—For a statesmanlike attempt to outline the alternative to war I can strongly recommend Harold Wilson's new book, shortly to be reviewed in Peace News, "The War on World Poverty" (Gollancz 14s.).

I RENOUNCE WAR AND I WILL NEVER SUPPORT OR SANCTION ANOTHER

This pledge, signed by each member, is the basis of the Peace Pledge Union. Send YOUR pledge to

P.P.U. HEADQUARTERS

Dick Sheppard House, Endsleigh Street, W.C.1

FOR'ARD ON!

An exercise dealing with the use of tactical atomic weapons to be called "For'ard On" will be held by Chief of the Imperial General Staff at the Staff College, Camberley, next week . . . Before a commander can plan for employment of atomic weapons he must be given information . . . including safety restrictions to impose on use near his own troops . . . commanders may be agreeably surprised by the high degree of protection afforded against atomic blast by a modicum of earth. Perhaps the main value of the exercise will be to dispel the fear of the unknown that now surrounds atomic warfare. —Daily Telegraph, August 7, 1953.

THERE are very few people who either have time to think, or perhaps, much inclination to think, of the stupendous folly of modern war.

Yet, those who are concerned in making preparations for atomic war, and examining the problems of training men to take part in it, are continually offering for our information, explanations of such puerile futility that the weakness of their case should be apparent even to the half-witted.

In order to achieve victory in Japan the first atom bomb was used; it had not been tried out beforehand; Bikini and Monte Bello were still to come. This experiment in mass death and disease was one that had a double effect; it raised a kind of moral revulsion in consciences of most people, and it also let loose an appalling fear.

It was one thing to have done this to the Japanese for the laudable purpose of bringing the war to an end, and saving British and American lives, but quite a different thing if, another nation should discover the process, and copy the idea. This might mean that some day Britain would be a Hiroshima, and the United States a Nagasaki.

Hence the panic at the alleged betrayal of the "secret" of the bomb. Yet, no intelligent mind could possibly have entertained the ridiculously unreasonable idea that what one set of people could discover would remain for ever a mystery to another set of people with the same faculties.

The Russians are not a nation of mental deficients, and even before the news of their H-bomb there seemed every reason to assume that they could and probably had manufactured the bomb.

Therefore, the fear of atomic warfare has to be allayed; the dreadful stories of loathsome and agonising diseases resulting from radioactivity, the tales of a quarter of a million dead, and of human beings crawling like obscene lizards with the skin hanging in shreds, have to be "played down."

At one time the British public were informed that a sheet of brown paper would protect them from atomic blast, but it happens that the British public are not quite so gullible as Ministers of the Crown and top-rank Civil Servants seem to think. The "gas-main explosions" became, ultimately, a sort of macabre joke, but that idiotic attempt to deceive people has not been forgotten, and the brown paper nonsense was widely received with the contempt it deserved.

World Government

From page one

by Federal Union and the Crusade for World Government. They have been published in pamphlet form, price 6d., from 20 Buckingham St., London, W.C.2.

The proposals virtually turn the United Nations into a World Government with its own Legislature consisting of two Houses of Parliament, Courts of Justice and police.

The UN police force would enforce the decisions of the UN Courts and, in addition to other duties, act as an inspectorate to ensure that disarmament provisions were not violated.

It would have power to station its members, who would own exclusive allegiance to the United Nations, anywhere in the territory of member states.

The production of all weapons of mass-destruction, including atomic-weapons, would be prohibited.

British delegation

A delegation of about 50 will go from Britain, including Lord Boyd Orr, the Rt. Hon. Clement Davies, MP, and 11 other MPs.

The Foreign Minister of Denmark will take part in the formal opening of the Conference on Sunday, August 23.

Mystery Explosions From Arms Plant

VILLAGERS at Wescott in Buckinghamshire, England, have been complaining about explosions at the nearby Ministry of Supply experimental station.

Blast from the explosions, some of which went on for a fortnight, cracked walls and ceilings and smashed crockery. Reports from places as far as two miles from the factory say that blast has been felt and damage done. Several old people have suffered as a result.

A Ministry spokesman said that villagers would be compensated for damage. But said one villager, "it's not doing our nerves any good either, we don't know when the next bang is coming."

Another woman argued, "We think that people don't complain enough—it's the only way we will get anything done about it."

It has been replaced, apparently, with "modicum of earth" tale. "Modicum" is a nice word, succinctly defined by the dictionary as "a small quantity!" Considering that Monte Bello bomb, it is now reported, devastated 14 square miles, it would seem that anyone within that distance might expect upon being buried along with their own modicum, or blown to pieces with it. This is, of course, the protection of the grave.

Anyone with "a modicum" of brain ought to be able to see through this fraudulent argument to soothe and placate. No doubt propaganda purposes are served by the summons of Army Commanders to Camberley from the ends of the earth in order to study the mass of mass destruction. It appears that a formidable gathering of the military hierarchy are to come thousands of miles and give the time, brains and energy to this consideration only. "For'ard on" the holocaust!

But only a lunatic would believe that Russia is likely to be frightened out of its own war preparations by this bluster, or that ordinary British people will be satisfied with safety measures that belong to a world fantasy.

That there is no defence against weapons mass destruction other than mass destruction becoming more and more obvious to more and more people, and when such exercises as these at Camberley are condemned for what they are—lessons in total death-dealing—a step "for'ard on" will have been made towards the day when wars will cease.

2³/₄%

FREE OF TAX

THE ST. PANCRAS BUILDING SOCIETY is a vigorous and thriving society, with substantial reserves and share capital exceeding One Million Pounds. Its "Guide for investors" will be sent post free on request.

INTEREST FROM DAY OF INVESTMENT
PROMPT AND EASY WITHDRAWAL
NO DEPRECIATION OF CAPITAL

ST. PANCRAS BUILDING SOCIETY

20 BRIDE LANE · E.C.4

The Fellowship of Reconciliation

Christmas Cards

will be on sale from 1st September

This years selection of cards is more attractive and colourful than ever. The real message of Christmas is expressed in each card with appropriate designs and words.

Prices range from 2d. to 6d.

Sample sets of TEN cards will cost 3/6d. post paid

Send for full details and sample sets to

29 GREAT JAMES STREET, W.C.1

Published from 3 Blackstock Rd., London, N.4.
Peace News Ltd. Printed by The Goodwin Press (1953) Ltd.
135 Fonthill Rd., London, N.4.

The season's true message of peace and goodwill is emphasised in

Endsleigh CHRISTMAS CARDS

Well-known Quaker and pacifist artists contribute a range of distinction and high quality, varied to please all tastes, and priced, with envelopes, from 2d. to 5d. each.

Also available

CHRISTMAS IN OTHER LANDS

A new set of "Endsleigh" Christmas Painting Cards, for colouring with water colours or crayons, prepared in collaboration with Edinburgh House.

They depict the Nativity story through the eyes of native Christian artists in China, Africa, India, and other countries. In descriptive packets, with envelopes, at 6 for 1s. 9d., 12 for 3s. 3d., 36 for 9s.

Peace Diary 1954

All the normal information, plus a Peace Directory supplement, attractively bound in fine-grained green leather cloth, with a week to each double page 2s. 6d. (postage 2d.)

Complete Set of Nineteen Cards (including sample Painting Card and full terms) 6s. 6d. post free.

TRIAL PACKET OF SIX ASSORTED post free 1s. 10d.

Discounts for Church Bazaars, Groups and Quantity Sellers.
Trade enquiries invited

All proceeds from Endsleigh Cards are devoted to

PEACE NEWS

3 Blackstock Rd., London, N.4